

Scraps and Facts.

—In Wyoming Territory there is a bar room to every one hundred and eighty inhabitants.

—Twenty cigars a head is the number annually manufactured for every man, woman and child in the United States. Forty years ago two was the allowance.

—Thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, is proposed in New Jersey for any man who accepts an office, the duties of which he knows himself incapable of performing.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have recently discharged about two thousand men from their workshops as no longer needed. The whole number of employees will then be about ten thousand.

The carpet-baggers claim that every immigrant is a carpet-bagger. There is about the same difference between the honest immigrant and the carpet-bagger, as there is between the farmer who raises a crop and the rogue who steals it.

Postmaster Jewell has written to the managers in Alabama, in answer to some applications for office, that he must have good men for responsible places, and that he prefers good democrats to bad republicans. Alabama can't quite understand the change. The old rule used to be steadily to prefer bad republicans to good ones.

It is creditable to American enterprise that the second attempt to send tea to England has been attended with complete success. The fruit being in good condition on arrival and having readily found purchasers in London, peach-growers are now assured of a larger market for their fruit, which will doubtless be produced in greater quantity to meet the foreign demand.

A decision has just been rendered by the United States Court, upon what is some times known as the civil rights law of 1866. The object of the law was to impair the efficiency and destroy the power of the State Courts, by permitting the transfer of causes, on the simplest pretense, to Federal tribunals. After a lapse of nine years, a case has finally gone from Kentucky before the Supreme Court, and by that tribunal the law is declared to be unconstitutional.

The new constitution adopted by the Alabama convention forbids aid by the state to internal improvements; it gives negroes the vote and squelches the right of secession; it limits state taxes to three-fourths of one per cent.; it abolishes the board of education and office of lieutenant-governor; makes the legislative sessions biennial; limits the term of office of judges to four years; reduces judicial salaries twenty-five per cent., and separates the time of holding state and federal elections. It is to be submitted to the people for action on the 16th of November.

The term "grass widow" is said to be a corruption of "grace widow," the former expression being merely a barbarism. "Grace widow" is the term applied to one who becomes a widow by grace or favor, not of necessity, as by death; originated in the early ages of European civilization, when divorces were granted but seldom and wholly by the Catholic church. When such a decree was granted to a woman, and the papal receipt stated "Vidua de gratia," which, interpreted, is "widow of grace." In the law of the French it would read, "Veuve de grace" or "grace widow." "Veuve de droit" is "grace widow." The cotton factories and dealers in the staple, of Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., have issued a circular to planters sending cotton to those markets, to use only "two widths of bagging" in packing a bale, dispensing with side strips, so that the cotton can be seen, and also to make the bales as large as possible. Put up in this way, they say that cotton will not only fetch a larger price, but save in the freight and handling, the expense being the same for a small bale as for a large one. The usual practice with many of covering up the bale with bagging is objectionable, and subjects to deduction for tare.

The almost unmarked grave of Edgar Allen Poe, and that of "The Raven," was opened in Baltimore a few days ago, to lay the foundation for the monument about to be erected by his admirers. At a depth of five feet, the coffin was found, in good preservation, after lying there nearly twenty-six years. The lid was removed and the skeleton was seen, almost in perfect condition, and lying with the long bony hands resting one upon the other, as they had been arranged in death. The skull bore marks of greater decay, the teeth from the upper jaw having become dislodged; but some little hair was still clinging near the forehead. Beyond what has been described, nothing was to be seen.

The Cincinnati delegates to the National Board of Trade, in their report to the Chamber of Commerce of that city, recommend the Chamber to use whatever influence it might have with members of Congress to the end that the General Government may purchase existing lines and manage the whole telegraph business of the country. A resolution was offered in opposition to this, declaring that the chamber does not commit itself in favor of the purchase of telegraph lines by the Government. This question, which has been the subject of many discussions in the Chamber, came up for final disposition on Friday last, and a resolution committing the Chamber in favor of the postal telegraph was carried by a considerable majority.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Bulletin says: "The treasury department has discontinued the purchase of silver for the present on account of the high price. It is probable that the operation of the scheme for silver resumption will be deferred until after the meeting of Congress, so that it may be modified by further legislation. There are grave doubts entertained here as to the feasibility of the plan, and some high authorities fear that the retiring of fractional currency would produce great annoyance and melting of the silver given out to supply the place of the small paper change. The secretary of the treasury will make some important suggestions regarding the scheme in his annual report."

The sale of President Grant's thoroughbred place at St. Louis on Thursday, and the unexpected success of the sale, realized was the subject of comment among the three hundred persons who attended. As a sample of prices, it may be stated that the Nellie Grant, Lady Morgan and Queen, which costs \$1,100, brought \$112.50; Kate Haynes, a thoroughbred brood mare; \$45; Helen, an elegant sorrel mare, \$80; Topsey, the well known mare presented to the President in 1867 by the Russian ambassador at Washington, and kept by the President ever since as a brood mare, \$50; Butcher Maid, a pacing mare, \$80; Vicksburg mare, which was announced as the animal on which Gen. Grant rode in his Vicksburg campaign, was knocked off for \$36; "Old Joe," the President's saddle horse before the war, and now aged and infirm, only brought \$10. It is considered certain that President Grant has sacrificed a large sum of money by the peremptory sale of his thoroughbreds.

The elections to take place during the present month, make up quite a formidable list. On Tuesday elections were held in Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska. A full list of State officers and a Legislature were chosen in Ohio, and in Iowa the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Instruction, one half the members of the State Senate, and the full House of Representatives. Two amendments to the Constitution were also to be voted on; one authorizing woman suffrage, and the other brings the document into harmony with the amended Federal Constitution by striking out the word "white." The election in Nebraska was for three Judges of the Supreme Court and six regents of the State University, and for a few members of the Legislature, to fill vacancies. More important than these will be the vote on the proposed new Constitution for the State. Octo-

ber 20, California will hold its judicial election, choosing at the same time its Superintendent of Instruction. October 25, elections are to be held in Oregon and Colorado. In Oregon the election is a special one, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. George A. La Follette, Democrat. The election in Colorado will be for the choice of members of a convention to prepare a Constitution preliminary to the admission of the Territory as a State into the Union on the Fourth of July, 1876. The first election of the month will be held in Missouri, October 30, when the new Constitution, adopted in convention in August last, will be submitted to the vote of the people.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1875.

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SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was on a visit to Charleston last week.

—The Greenville County fair begins on the 20th instant.

—Mr. Everett Page, of Marion county, lost five children from diphtheria in one week.

—Greenville county lost \$9,720.01 by the failure of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company.

—Several farmers in Marion county have refused as much as \$30 and \$35 per acre for their lands.

—On and after to-morrow, the game laws of this State authorize the shooting of partridges and other game.

—Governor Chamberlain has appointed Col. M. R. Delany one of the trial justices for Charleston county.

—A great many deaths have recently occurred among the colored people in Abbeville from consumption.

—The census returns show an increase of population, in five years in Greenville, 10,000; Beaufort, 9,000; Chester, 6,000; Marion, 9,000; York, 7,000; Richland, 11,000. —The municipal election in Charleston last week, resulted in the success of the Cunningham ticket. The majority for Cunningham as Mayor, was 2,202.

—The Union-Herald has been informed that the jail of Laurens county was destroyed by fire on Thursday night of last week. Two prisoners, all that were in the jail, escaped.

—Mr. Julian A. Selby, the proprietor of the Columbia Phenix, has filed a petition in the United States District Court for voluntary bankruptcy. The indefinite suspension of the Phenix is announced.

—The contract for grading the Cheraw and Chester Railroad, from Lancaster to Cheraw, has been let to Capt. Ellis, who was one of the contractors on the line between Chester and Lancaster. The contract is to be completed within twelve months.

—Chandler, a conductor, and a train hand on the Air Line Railroad, have been arrested and bound over in bonds of \$500 each, to appear at the November term of the United States District Court in Columbia, to answer the charge of putting three colored men off the train at Gaffney's Station, several weeks ago.

—The following persons were admitted into the University on the State scholarships at the recent examination held by the State Board of Examiners at Columbia: York county—L. K. Wagoner. Chester—B. F. Hartwell. Fairfield—G. C. Tucker. Spartanburg—E. T. Cannon.

—A specimen of the flying fish was caught in the waters near Charleston last week. The fish measures fourteen inches long and fifteen inches across from tip to tip of the wings. The body and wings are both covered with tiny scales of every color of the rainbow, and in the sunlight the fish presents all the appearances of a gorgeously tinted butterfly.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Prof. Hensler, a music teacher well known in various sections of the State, died recently in Memphis, Tennessee.

—The Federal Court is in session in Greensboro. There are on the docket 100 criminal cases, 8 libel, 12 civil and 22 in equity.

Two aged and highly respected citizens of Guilford county—Archibald Bevil, aged 78, and William Permar, aged 96—died last week.

—Col. P. Donan, who has earned considerable reputation as editor of the Lexington (Missouri) Caucasian, is announced as the future editor of the Raleigh Sentinel.

—The State fair commenced in Raleigh on Monday. The attendance is good, and there is a larger quantity of machinery on exhibition than ever before. The stock department is also well represented.

—The question of constructing a narrow gauge railroad from Mt. Airy via Danbury, Madison, Greensboro and Asheboro to Cheraw, S. C., is under discussion by the people along the proposed route.

—A recent interview of a correspondent of the New York Herald with Gen. Clingman on the subject of finances, is attracting considerable attention throughout the country. Gen. Clingman seems to be an infatigable.

—The post-offices at Castania and Cottage Home—the former in Gaston and the latter in Lincoln county—have been discontinued, very much to the annoyance of the people of those neighborhoods.

—Edgecombe county is evidently a good field for fox hunting, as we learn by the Tarboro Southerner, which says that a party of hunters caught sixteen in three consecutive days last week. And the weather was unfavorable for foxes at that.

—Gov. Brogden has pardoned William Ellwood, who was sentenced to have been hanged in Charlotte on Friday last. Ellwood was tried and convicted on the charge of shooting a man named Sanford at King's Mountain Gold Mine, over a year ago. The killing was not done, though the defense pleaded that it was done accidentally and without malice. The petition for pardon was signed by a large number of citizens of Cleveland, Rutherford and Mecklenburg counties, including the jury who tried the case.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. Clawson, Assignee-In-Bankruptcy—21 General Meeting.—In the Matter of Chelsea Robbins, Bankrupt. J. S. Thomson and T. S. Jefferys, Assignees.—In-Bankruptcy—21 General Meeting.—In the Matter of James McKelvey, Bankrupt. H. F. Cressley and A. E. Henry—Fair Warning. Clark Brothers—Cash Prices—Canned Goods—Tobacco and Snuff—Rice—Horse and Mule Shoes—Pearl Grist. M. Strauss—Fall and Winter Announcement. W. H. & J. P. Herndon—Guns-Shoot-Groceries—Shoe Findings—Lumber—Cheese—Canned Goods—Fish—Milk—Powder. W. B. Allison, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners—Annual Meeting. Bittenger & Edmond, Richmond, Va.—Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines, Boilers, &c. Tabbutt & Sons, Richmond, Va.—Shoekoe Machine Works. W. I. Clawson, To All whom it May Concern: Joseph A. McLeod, Judge of Probate State, T. J. Clinton, Applicant—F. S. Clinton, Deceased. Wyllie & Agurs, Chester, S. C.—Fall and Winter Goods.

DEPARTURE OF MR. DICKSON.

Rev. Henry R. Dickson, late pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place, and who has accepted the call of the pastorate of the First Dutch Reformed church of Brooklyn, New York, left here on Tuesday morning last to enter upon the duties of his new field.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for York county, his Honor Judge T. J. Mackey presiding, convened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday last.

His Honor, on instructing the grand jury, adverted to the fact that they had heretofore been so fully instructed as to their powers and duties, and understanding their duties so well, a formal charge was deemed unnecessary. There was, however, one point to which he had not called the attention of the grand jury, and that was a complaint which comes from every portion of this circuit and from every quarter of the State, viz: a general complaint of the practice of buying cotton and other agricultural produce by storekeepers during the night time. This practice of cotton storekeepers leads to stealing, creates a state of unequity, and imperils the prosperity of the very class who depend upon agricultural productions for their prosperity.

The keeping of stores is not the source of wealth to the people of South Carolina. Though a lawful business and necessary to supply the wants of the people—and storekeepers must and shall be protected in their rights—yet they must be careful to so conduct their business as not to imperil the rights of others, and not to produce any condition of disquietude among the people. In the judgment of the Court, a large number of ignorant men—men without hats or shoes—are brought before this bar to answer for the theft of farm produce, stolen to enrich some store-keeper dressed in broad cloth, who stands an indignant spectator to the proceedings, but annually ships fifty or one hundred bales of cotton, raised on one acre of ground.

The ignorant negro suffers, and the white man, who is the most guilty of the two, escapes. Hereafter, and until higher authority decides otherwise, it shall be the law on this judicial circuit to make it indictable as a public nuisance for any store-keeper to so conduct his store as to imperil the quiet of a community; and the grand jury are instructed to indict any man, no matter how high he may stand in the community, who buys agricultural products after night, even if he buys them from a man of equal respectability who may be known to have raised them. The culpability of store-keepers, the court feels constrained to remark, is not the only cause of the cotton stealing so much complained of throughout the country. One great cause is that the laboring class of South Carolina are the poorest paid and the poorest fed of any laborers on the face of the globe. Planters should lend their aid, as one corrective of the evil complained of, by dealing more liberally with their laborers. From the scanty supplies and low wages received by the laborers, the result is a struggle between the laborers' conscience and their appetites. The farmer may argue that he offers his price for labor and it is optional with the laborer to accept; that if the price is not satisfactory he can go elsewhere. But as applied to the larger number of the laborers of the State, such argument is unreasonable. They must work for the support of themselves and the families dependent upon them. They cannot "strike" nor form combinations, as do the working people of the North, but are dependent upon the planters, without the power to obtain employment elsewhere. They would be compelled to remain here, even if their wages were but fifty cents a month. In these circumstances they will endeavor to better their condition dishonestly, which consigns them to prison. The Court trusts that complainants of the crime of cotton stealing will be more liberal with their laborers in the matter of rations, and also give their hands time by day light to sell such produce as they may have for sale. If otherwise, the Court will instruct the jury not to convict the purchaser. It is to the pecuniary interest of the planter to endeavor to prevent cotton stealing. It has the tendency to lower the price of the cotton. The cotton-stealer seldom realizes more than one cent a pound for the cotton he sells after night, when he ought to have four or five cents, at the least. It has been shown in numbers of instances that the cotton thief sold his stealings for something to eat, which impels the Court to remark that in the future, in the trial of such cases, if it is made to appear that the thief was driven to the act by starvation, the sentence shall not crush him. The Court is ready to co-operate with the people in closing every store in the county after nightfall, if the owners are guilty of buying cotton or other farm products improperly; but even that will not stop the practice unless the laborers are better fed than at present. Under the present system in this respect, laborers are half-starved and employers are half-robbed.

A number of bills were given to the grand jury, when the cases of the State vs. J. B. Hubbard were called. Hubbard, while acting in the capacity of a United States Marshal and revenue detective, in March, 1874, was charged with committing various excesses, and the first case called was one in which W. F. Massey was the prosecutor, the charge being false imprisonment. Mr. Massey was examined, but without proceeding further, the Court instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, as Hubbard was in the discharge of his duties; and though he conducted himself improperly, yet there was no law to reach the case. The fact that Massey was on the premises and had in charge the alleged illicit whisky, was sufficiently presumptive to warrant Hubbard in making the arrest. Hubbard, the Court admitted from the testimony, had acted cowardly; but unfortunately, there was no law to punish cowardice.

The next case, in which A. J. Martin was the prosecutor, charged Hubbard with malicious mischief—the act being the killing of a hog, which, as was shown, was not a part of the property of the distillery which was seized on the occasion, but loitered around

the premises from "instinct." It could not be proven that Hubbard killed the hog, or that it was killed by his order, and the Court, therefore, instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

The next case against Hubbard was one charging him with petit larceny; but no witnesses appearing against him, the case was stricken from the docket.

Frank Hambricht, colored, charged with assault and battery, pleaded guilty, and inasmuch as he has been in jail three months, the Court sentenced him to imprisonment for three days.

In the case of State vs. John Ratterree, charging him with having bought a stolen oxen, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

State vs. Andrew Moore, assault and battery, with intent to kill. The prosecutor in this case was Peter Harris, a Cherokee Indian, who had received a cut in the face from a knife in the hands of the defendant; but it was shown that the wound was inflicted in self defense, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

State vs. Charles Moore, colored; horse stealing. Pleading guilty.

State vs. Robert Wilson, colored; grand larceny. Pleading guilty.

State vs. James Davis; rape. The defendant and prosecutor were both colored. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Jefferson McConnell, colored; assault and battery. Verdict, guilty of assault.

State vs. J. Albert Hope and Mary Elizabeth Hope, for the poisoning of Mary J. Castles. For prosecution, Mr. Solicitor Mackey, assisted by T. J. Bell, Esq. For prisoner, I. D. Witherspoon and W. B. Wilson, Esqs. The following jurors were impaneled: E. F. Blake, Robert Connor, Daniel Williams, L. Pearce, W. R. Burris, J. C. Hoke, A. E. Hutchinson, Peter Garrison, T. S. Neely, S. D. Barron, John Hammill, B. P. Boyd, A. E. Hutchinson, foreman.

The evidence was not closed at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, and the trial is progressing at the time we go to press.

MERE-MENTION.

Jefferson Davis delivered an address at the agricultural fair at Hopkinsville, Kentucky—his native place—last Friday.

At a wedding in Dalton, Georgia, recently, the ice cream was flavored with peach leaves, and of the persons who ate of it, three died.

Fires, occasioned by gases evolved from the tobacco by a peculiar atmospheric phenomena, destroyed a number of tobacco barns and a large quantity of the weed in Robinson county, Tennessee, last week.

The directors of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company are in conference with the executive committee of the National Grange concerning direct trade in Grange products.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has refused to vacate the order for Tweed's arrest, or reduce his bail from \$3,000,000.

In Cincinnati, 2,000 horses are suffering more or less with cough and swelled glands.

The fund for an equestrian statue of Gen. Lee, at Richmond, now amounts to \$20,000.

The proposed Democratic Convention in Louisiana is discontinued by nearly all the leading Democrats of the State, and it is probable that the project will be abandoned.

There is still trouble between Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown Willis and her congregation at Bridgeport, Connecticut; but it isn't because the Rev. Olympia has been too intimate with any of her sisters.

A new and unknown disease has killed 1,000 hogs in the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, within a month.

In the circuit court of Columbia county, Georgia, Judge Gibson instructed the jury to the effect that an officer who shoots a man whom he is trying to arrest for a petty offense, is guilty of murder.

Westerville, convicted of being implicated in the abduction of Charley Ross, has been sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement.

General Tombs delivered an address at Warrenton, Georgia, last Thursday, on the currency question, taking strong ground in favor of hard money.

The horse disease is rapidly spreading in sections of Pennsylvania.—Atlanta, Georgia, has a population of 32,000.

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

Illness of Mr. Stephens.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of Tuesday contains the following in reference to the recent illness of Hon. A. H. Stephens:

Information was received in this city yesterday that Hon. A. H. Stephens was very ill at his residence at Crawfordville. Mr. Stephens was quite ill last Wednesday, but recovered. Saturday he was again attacked, and more severely than before. From parties who came down on the passenger train of the Georgia Railroad we learned that Mr. Stephens was suffering excruciating agony yesterday. A dispatch was forwarded to Dr. H. H. Steiner, requesting his presence as soon as possible. He left last evening for Crawfordville. We trust that the attack will be but temporary. The people, not only of the Eighth District, but of the whole country, will anxiously await news from Liberty Hall.

The Story of the Tramp. We published last week a statement taken from the Cincinnati Enquirer, to the effect that a tramp recently committed to a station-house in that city, represented himself as Major-General W. H. Wheeler, formerly of the Confederate Cavalry. This gave rise to the supposition that if the tramp were not an impostor—which was the most probable theory—that the leader of "Wheeler's Cavalry," the most thoroughly debased organization in the Confederate Army, had really come to want. But the Augusta Chronicle dispels the story related by the Enquirer. The Chronicle says the name of the Confederate cavalry leader is Joseph and not William, and that while he is neither a tramp nor a drunkard, he is in business at New Orleans.

On the subject of the same story the Columbia Register states on the authority of Col. Rion, of Winnsboro, that "Gen. Wheeler is not in a destitute condition. He is not the victim of intemperance. He has been in Ohio. He is living very quietly at Cortland, North Alabama, practicing law successfully, running a farm profitably, and a part owner in a store in the place which has a good trade."

Exhibition of the Keely Motor. —There was a private exhibition of the Keely motor at the inventor's residence, in Philadelphia, on the 2nd instant, in the presence of a number of prominent gentlemen, including Vice-Admiral Vollesley and Capt. Gore Jones, of the royal navy. The Times says:

"Mr. Keely showed to the satisfaction of all, that he had the power of producing, in a few moments, and out of the simplest elements, a very considerable elastic force; so great, indeed, that being applied to a large lever, heavily weighted, the unprepared pressure of 1,750 pounds to the square inch was indicated by the scale. But as this force was not continuous in action, as was shown from the fact of the gauge declining from 1,750 to 500 pounds in half an hour, the suggestion was made by one of the British naval officers that possibly this force could not be made constant, and therefore would not be calculated to do actual work." The English officers declined to express any opinion, for the reason, as they declared, that they knew nothing about it; they simply saw certain results, but were utterly unable to account for their mode of production. Mr. Keely declares that as soon as he gets his new machine, the last piece of which is promised within a week, he will be enabled to exhibit the mysterious power developed at the exhibition, and, indeed, increase it forty-fold, if necessary."

North Carolina Convention. —By a resolution adopted in the convention, the judicial committee was instructed to report a suitable bill looking to the adjustment of the public debt. It is generally thought that the special tax bonds will be repudiated in whatever ordinance may be adopted on this question.

Among the ordinances passed are the following: Depriving magistrates of jurisdiction under the present law, and leaving the matter of jurisdiction in the hands of the Legislature. Prescribing the mode of removing a circuit judge, by a specified majority of the Legislature, instead of going through the formality of an impeachment. Providing for the publication of the amended Constitution in pamphlet form—100,000 copies to be printed and distributed instead of publishing it through the newspapers. To provide for the employment of convict labor on public works or highways, and the farming out thereof where and in such manner as is provided by law. To provide for the appointment by the Governor to fill vacancies in certain offices.

Authorizing the General Assembly to prescribe the manner of electing Judges of Courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and limiting the term of office of Judges to not more than eight years. A resolution prohibiting the marriage of whites with negroes to the third generation.

Mr. Thorne, the "infidel" member, introduced a resolution to abolish certain tests of eligibility to office, and authorizing woman suffrage. Referred.

The Convention adjourned on Monday, after a session of thirty-one working days. The public debt question was not interfered with, though several ineffectual attempts were made to repudiate the special tax bonds.

The Cotton Crop. —The Memphis Cotton Exchange publishes the following report of the condition of the crop to September 10th. The report contains one hundred and twenty responses of the average date of September 10. Of these, 17 report the weather warm and dry, 43 clear, dry and cool, with occasional showers, 60 wet and cold, 54 report serious damage by rust, 27 blight, 60 rot, 35 injured by storms, 49 no damage. The total damage reported for this department is 104 per cent.

The commencement of the picking season average September 17th. Thirty-five report progressing well, 35 progressing slowly, 31 report the crop opening slowly, 62 retarded by sickness, 20 in Mississippi retarded by political troubles with frost at the same date as last year, 16 report that the crops will be about the same as last year, 95 better, 10 not so good. Estimated better crops than last year, 24 per cent. Ninety report laborers well disposed and will harvest crops unless deterred by sickness, 51 report sickness of various kind, 23 report negligence from political causes, 8 report many laborers abandoning the crops, 5 report pickers waiting for higher wages, 80 report frost at the average date of September 20th, 72 report crops killed in the Mississippi bottom, 28 report no damage, 40 report frost, 110 report that wheat, rye and grasses have been and will be sown this fall, 44 estimate the same acreage as last year, 63 increased acreage, 18 report none raised. The estimated average increases 21 per cent. in the aggregate for North Alabama. There are 16 responses; one reports dry, warm weather, 3 cloudy and cold, with occasional showers, 12 wet and cold, 8 report serious damage by rust, 10 damage by storms, 3 no damage. Estimated average damage 9 per cent. The average date of commencement of picking was Sept. 18. One reports progressing well, fifteen slowly, cause sickness and slow opening with frost at the same date as last year, 5 estimate crops about the same, 3 better, eight better, average estimate 61 per cent. better, 14 respondent to other interrogations that laborers are well disposed to save crops, 6 report delay from sickness, one reports some abandonment on account of low prices, one reported pickers waiting for higher wages, 2 report frost Sept. 20th, but no damage, 3 report no frost, all reports that wheat, rye and grasses have been and will be sown this fall, 8 say about the same as last year, 1 reports less, 7 more than last year. The estimated average increase is 51 per cent.

Georgia Negroes in Convention. —A convention of colored people assembled in Augusta, Georgia, on the 7th instant, and continued in session for two days, for the purpose of refuting the charges that the negroes of that State intended insurrection and to determine the best course for the colored people to pursue. About fifty delegates were in attendance. The proceedings, as reported in the Chronicle and Sentinel, were not very harmonious, nor did the deliberations of the body result in any action calculated to advance the material prospects of the race.

The General Government was attacked for the weakness of its support to the colored people of the South; a resolution condemning the President's appointments in the State was referred to the next political convention; a resolution of thanks to Judge Herschel V. Johnson, who tried the Washington county prisoners, for the right spirit of impartiality and fairness he displayed in conducting the trial, was unanimously adopted; an emigration bureau was appointed to gather information as to the best localities within the State for the negroes in the late insurgent counties to emigrate to; and an address was adopted stating that there was no foundation for the insurrection reports; that they were gotten up by the Bourbon Democracy for political effect, and that the colored people of the State have no idea of insurrection. The address also states that the negroes are not given their rights; that the ku-klux is rampant in Georgia, and that colored men are not allowed to sit on juries and do not receive the protection of the courts. Regarding the address, and the convention in general, the Chronicle and Sentinel remarks editorially:

"A report, abounding in falsehoods, has been adopted, and a tissue of audacious lies concerning the treatment of the colored people in this State put forth. No better contradiction of its slanders could be offered than the conduct of the whites in their treatment of the insurrectionary movement a few weeks ago. Every impartial witness will say that a very base return has been made for the forbearance and leniency displayed by the white people of Washington, Burke and Johnson counties. The truth is, the colored people of Georgia have little cause for complaint. They are protected in their rights of person and property. The law makes no distinction in its treatment of blacks and whites. The Courts are as free to one race as to the other. So far as we can see, the blacks throughout the State are prosperous and contented. Their industry is slowly but surely increasing their wealth, and they are learning to save as well as to make. With the influence of a few bad men of both colors removed, there will never be any bad feeling between the races in Georgia."

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer. LETTER FROM CHESTER. CHESTER, October 11, 1875.

The return of our merchants from New York and Baltimore is being quickly followed by the arrival of the new and beautiful goods they selected and purchased in those cities. Mr. Joseph Wyllie, who in the excellent taste he displays in the selection of his goods, has not a superior in the State, has returned home, and the pile of boxes in front of the extensive establishment of Wyllie & Agurs, give evidence of the fact that their contents have safely reached their destination. The shelves are already filled with such pretty things as delight the eye, and if there are others of a more useful nature, they must be placed away in the cellar or upon the third floor, where they will find a temporary resting-place.

Mr. I. L. Gunhouse is also a late arrival from New York, where he purchased a large and splendid stock of goods. I. L. Gunhouse & Co. is an old and established firm of our town, having grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength. Their large and handsome store is certainly filled to overflowing with new and attractive goods.

Mr. R. Brandt recently returned from a visit to several Northern and Western cities, where he purchased extensively of jewelry and furniture. One of his stores is supplied with beautiful watches, rings, clocks and different articles belonging to the jewelry line, while the other is abundantly filled with furniture. And furniture, too, of the most substantial and beautiful kind; plain or expensive, as the purchaser may desire. But of all the beautiful things, the most beautiful are the chromes that adorn the walls of both stores. The lover of landscapes, or the "human face divine," can obtain from Mr. B's selections a painting that will entirely harmonize with his ideas of beauty.

But if a man prefers the useful to the ornamental, let him go to the furnishing store of Mr. Williams Stringfellow, who recently returned from the North, after making the necessary purchases for his store. This is what Mr. Stringfellow claims to be—"a gentleman's furnishing store." Here everything in the way of under or outer clothing can be obtained that a gentleman needs. Here suits can be obtained that will serve for matrimonial occasions, or, if need be, plainer and more substantial suits, intended for the business of every day life.

The stranger in visiting our town could spend a portion of his leisure time very pleasantly in taking a survey of the useful and pretty things in the various stores that have been mentioned. There are other stores in our town to which reference might be made did space permit. I may perform this pleasant task at another time.

Mr. F. G. Whitlock completed the bridge over Sandy River at McAlley's Mill, last week, at a cost of \$1403. This amount includes repairs upon the stone pillars, which have been standing about twenty-seven years, having been built in the year